Vacant posts in vigilance department

†2315. SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many posts are lying vacant in Vigilance Department and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any proposal of filling the said posts as early as possible is under consideration; and

(c) if so, by when the said posts would be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) to (c) There is no Department called Vigilance Department in the Government. However, Department of Personnel and Training is the nodal Department for co-ordinating anti-corruption activities of various Ministries/ Departments in the Government of India and for fomulating various policies to tackle corruption in the country. Administrative Vigilance Division in the Department of Personnel and Training is handling the aforesaid issues. As far as dministrative Vigilance Division is concerned, there are noposts lying vacant in that Division.

Red-tapism in India

†2316. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government are taking to abolish or minimise inspector-raj and red-tapism;

(b) whether it is a fact that China has six inspectors for checking of industrial establishments while India has 30 inspectors for the same work;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) Government's reaction towards placing India on 4th place in a survey conducted in twelve Asian countries by an international institution called Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Ltd. regarding red-tapism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI):

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) to (d) Regulatory reform is an ongoing process and changes nregulations/legislation are made keeping in view the broad objectives and need to cut transaction cost of doing business. The following measures/ issues are being taken in this regard:

(i) Single Window clearance and avoiding multiplicity of authorities

(ii) Prescribe time limits for grant of non-statutory approvals

(iii) State specific fine-tuning of specific institutional and statutory/ regulatory features

(iv) Computerisation and maintenance of records

(v) Simplification of laws and procedures

(vi) Reducing the number of routine inspections

To enhance the international competitiveness of Indian industry, the above measures are being taken by the Central Government. Since State Governments are also repsonsible for the implementation of many acts, they are also involved in this streamlining exercise. An illustrative list of number of inspectors under different legislation in India is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Illustrative list of inspectors under different legislations

No.	Inspector
A.	Labour Laws Related
1.	Employees State Insurance Fund Inspector
2.	Factories Inspector
3.	Labour Inspector
4.	Provident Fund Inspector
B.	Other Act Related
1.	Apprenticeship Advisor
2.	Chief Inspector of Boilers

3. Controller of Weights and Measures Inspector
4. Electricity Inspector
5. Fire Inspector
6. Food Inspector
7. Hazardous Waster Inspector
8. Mines Inspector
9. Municipality Inspector (For units located in Municipal Areas)
10. Professional Tax Assessor
11. Public Health Inspector
12. Shops and Establishment Act Inspector
13. State Sales Tax Inspector

C. Other Inspector

1. Small Scale Industry Inspector (if SME)
2. State Excise Inspector (if involved in the production of State Excisable Products)

D. Central Government Inspector

1. Air Inspector
2. Central Excise Inspector
3. Customs Inspector
4. Income Tax Inspector
5. Export Inspection Council Inspector for Export Units
6. Banks Inspector (for mortgaged stock etc.)
7. SIDBI Inspection Team (for credit from SIDBI)
8. Water Inspector

Source: Report on Reforming Investment Approval and Implementation Procedures—Part II (Downstream Issues—Implementation and Operations)—November, 2002